

DISASTROUS BLAZE.

The Jones Livery Stables on Forsyth Street Gutted Last Night.

IT WAS A FRIGHTFUL SPECTACLE
Losses Cannot Be Estimated Until
the Debris Is Removed.

SEVERAL BURNED ALL BUT TO DEATH

And One or Two Deaths Likely to Occur.
Perfect Devastation of the Venable Building on Forsyth Street.

What proved to be the most disastrous fire Atlanta has experienced for years burst in frightful suddenness from the Venable stable building on Forsyth street last night while the clock from the tower of the Venable building on Marietta street was chiming out the hour of 11.

The prompt response of the firemen and the nearness of the blaze to the engine house put No. 1 Fire Company upon the scene just three minutes after the alarm went in, but the fire was fairly bursting from the eaves of the enormous structure when they arrived.

It was clear from the terrible outset that the gallant firemen of Atlanta had their hands full and more, to conquer the blaze in its mad leap to the skies.

It seemed that an explosion had scattered the fire throughout the entire length and width of the top story of the big building. It had evidently been smothering, seething there, half choked for want of air, a long time, and just as the firemen made their entrance to the interior the blaze spurted forth

destructive work on the inside. It could be seen that the roof and first floor had been burned away and that the collapse of the building was imminent. Great showers of sparks were sent up and every few minutes some part of the building would fall with a loud crash. The firemen made a manly fight. In fact, their work was never

room near that occupied by Mr. Smith was safe in less than two hours. He was aroused by the noise and jumped out of bed to find himself enveloped in smoke. He threw open his door and ran into the hallway. He could see nothing, and could not tell which way to go, he said. "I was stoned and ran up the hall the wrong way. I came near being lost before I found my way back." When he started down a sharp blaze caught men and knocked me half down. I rushed through it and down the stairway."

Denton was burned black about the face and arms, and his hair singed off. His clothing was burned half off him. He bore his suffering bravely, and although badly scalded, still fought on until the master. Mr. Denton is an employee of Nelson Morris & Co. and has a room in the building. He had six horses in the building. He had six horses in the building. He had six horses in the building.

Charles McAllister, a typesetter on The Constitution, was frightfully burned. He was one of the first spectators to reach the scene, and when he tried to get to the firemen that there were men asleep on the upper floors he followed those who started to rescue the sleeping ones. He reached the room on the second floor and his progress encountered the flames. He was taken out blackened and charred. His face was burned so that he was unrecognizable. He was carried to the Constitution building, where he was later admitted by Dr. H. J. Gill. Later he was carried to the hospital and made as comfortable as possible. His injuries are not fatal, but will leave his face and hands disfigured.

Brave Jake Emmel.

The figure of Jake Emmel, assistant chief and foreman of No. 1, was among the very first to enter the burning building. He disappeared through the arched doorway and, hurrying to his men, went up the stairway. It was an hour afterwards that he was, by almost miraculously chance, rescued from a terrible death. A gentleman who had some horses in the building descended into the basement to drive out some horses, after spending half an hour upstairs. Just as he reached the floor he heard loud cries

The shouting came from his left, and was in the alleyway between the stable and the Forsyth streets. He walked to the side cotton warehouse on the corner of Hunter and Forsyth through the open windows. Just then in the blinding glare of the flames he saw the figure of a man, a maimed-looking, showed the man to be Foreman Jake Emmel, and shouting to a half dozen others the gentleman pointed out the problem.

The firemen were down in a jiffy, and, lifting their injured leader in their arms, they hurried him to safety. His face was black and streaked with blood, and he had two ugly scars and he was otherwise injured. He was perfectly conscious, although suffering extreme pain, and told a thronging start of his mishap.

He was on the second floor, where he had gone to arouse the sleeping men. He had been up several minutes, and, like the others, was scorched about the face. He ran into a room on the south side of the building to escape the pursuing flames. The room was filled with fire and smoke and he save himself from roasting. Foreman Emmel raised a window and leaped out. He alighted on the roof of the warehouse, but suddenly fell from the roof and under the excitement of the moment, he miscalculated and dropped into the narrow space between the two buildings. The fall was a "long one," but he was a splendid piece of good luck that he did not receive fatal injuries.

As Foreman Emmel, who could only be recognized by his portly form, was carried past the crowds on the street many were the expressions of sympathy and the sense of deep regret that took place just as we come enough to tell me that he had a hasty job of it.

"Pushing up to the second story, where the fire evidently started, we found men lying flat on their backs in bed suffocating from the smoke. We were driven by the heat, and the beds being fired and they lying there screaming in fright for help."

"We were fortunate, indeed, in saving the lower stories of the building. As it is, the only damage done by the explosions

was to the heavy mass of blinding smoke, which made it utterly impossible to get out and out is the roof."

"It was the hardest fight we have had for long. We were down done pretty bad, but it had to be for the explosions, which sent the flames to all parts of the building at one flash."

As the firemen rushed up the stairway the screams of terror men reached their ears. Dismayed voices could be heard in the distance cracking of the flames, which to the ears of the ascending men seemed to be feeding

in leveling hose upon the burning heaps, the buildings would have been destroyed.

The Scene Pictured.
The scene at the fire was a weirdly picturesque one. The streets were crowded, packed with a living mass of humanity and mangled in utter suffocation. The animals were finally taken from the burning structure—some driven, some dragged.

The firemen soon saw that all efforts to stop the fire in time to save the building were vain, and began to use their endeavors more to prevent the spread of the flames.

The building was the property of the Venable Brothers, but was leased by W. O. Jones, proprietor of the well-known stables.

The damage cannot yet be calculated.

The Start of the Fire.

The fire started with remarkable suddenness. Those who were in the building say that the flames seemed to flash over the entire upper floor instantaneously. A loud noise as of an explosion accompanied the appearance of the brilliant flames.

One of the attaches of the stable who was on the second floor rushed down and telephoned an alarm to engine house No. 1. In a minute's time the department was on the scene. The fire seemed at that time to be located in the front end of the building just behind the spur of granite that lifts itself five or six feet above the top level of the building. The building. Chief Joyner instructed his men to run a hose through the front doorway, up the wide staircase and throw water upon the blaze from the interior. A platoon of men carried a hose up this way and numbers of firemen mounted the small one-story buildings on either side of the tall stable and began to shoot streams of water through the windows upon the fire. The fire was just beginning to show on the side windows, but it was apparent that it was a stubborn conflagration and that the firemen had a hard fight before them.

Scenes of the most exciting nature were being enacted about the building. At sight of the flames people had gathered from every direction, and excitement was at a fever heat. The four floors of the building were crowded with horses and mules and the men turned their attention to saving the stock.

The horses hung back affrighted and had to be driven from the building. Hundreds of animals stampeded from the burning building and went rushing off in every direction. All attempts to control them or drive them to any given spot proved futile.

For a time it seemed that many of the horses would be burned in the building. Those in the basement had not been looked after until after those in the upper floors had been saved, and when the horsemen turned their attention to the latter the flames were such as to frighten the horses so that they refused to move. Some of them had to be dragged from the building by force, but all were saved.

The Spread of the Flames.

In the meantime the flames had made great headway and the destruction of the entire building was imminent. A excited crowd had gathered in the surrounding streets and wild rumors of accidents of a fatal nature were reported. Chief Joyner and his men were doing splendid work in their efforts to gain control of the fire.

It took but a few minutes for the blaze to encompass the entire top floor and rapidly ate its way downward. The firemen stationed on top of the buildings on either side of the burning stable were sending up streams from each side. A group of five or six firemen did effective work from the front for almost an hour, but were ordered away by Chief Joyner, who feared that the front of the building would fail.

The men transferred their work to the south side of the building, where they poured a heavy stream through the windows of the top floor. A tall ladder was brought into play and a powerful hose run up it. This did great work in checking the flames.

The progress of the fire was slow apparently, but the flames were doing de-

struction upon the inside. It could be seen that the roof and first floor had been burned away and that the collapse of the building was imminent. Great showers of sparks were sent up and every few minutes some part of the building would fall with a loud crash. The firemen made a manly fight. In fact, their work was never

so close before.

A Colored Hero.

Alex Adams, a robust young yellow negro, was on the lower floor when the fire began.

He is the body servant of Mr. McMillan

and the dusky hero bent his energies to save him.

He dashed up the stairway

the steps were hot, and he sprang

into the flames.

He pushed his way to the bed and helped to carry the burned

man to the door.

Adams was frightened as he descended

down the stairs.

He was carried to the office of Dr. McMillan

and was soon

afterward was carried to the hospital.

Mr. C. C. Smith, a Tennessee horseman, was also a hero.

He was on the third floor.

He sprang out of bed and away

up the hallway and it caught the unfortunate

stockman in its fierce folds as he

ran out, and stuck him with smoke.

He was mad with pain, blinded by the

injury he had received, he came near succumbing to the flames,

but by a powerful exertion he

forced his way to safety and reached the

street half dead from the intense heat

through which he had come.

He was carried to the office of Dr. McMillan

He is now partially

burned.

He was dressed after his

wounds were dressed.

A Terrible Experience.

Mr. J. A. Denton had a terrible experience with the flames. He was asleep in a

room near that occupied by Mr. Smith

when he was awakened by the noise

of the fire.

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JOES
good as Byck's.
e. Just try us.

27 Whitehall St.

THE THEATERS.

Colonel Hardeman, the State Treasurer, Still Investigating the Central City's Banks—A Prohibition Campaign.

Macon, Ga., February 9.—(Special)—The new ordinances of Macon impose a license tax of \$10 per annum on each and every physician in the city. Some of the physicians have paid the license, but some have refused to pay it and others have been summoned before the recorder for failure to pay the tax. The physicians stated to the recorder that they desired to present a petition to the mayor and council next Thursday night, asking that the ordinance so far as it imposes a tax of \$10 on each physician be repealed. The recorder tested the recorder to postpone action in the matter until their petition can be acted on by the mayor and council. The recorder consented to this request. The physicians say they pay a state and county license of \$10 per year, and further that the city has the right to impose an additional license. The physicians say they do a great deal of charity work and should not be required to pay the license. The physicians had no lawyer to represent them this morning. They hold that under the general tax law of the state they are exempt from paying license. The city also imposes a license of \$10 on each and every lawyer. Recorder Freeman has directed License Inspector Daniel to summon before him today week every professional man who has not paid the license imposed by the state. He desires to decide the entire matter at one time.

DOCTORS PROTEST.

They Do Not Like to Pay a Yearly Tax of \$10.

CASES MADE AGAINST THEM IN MACON

Colonel Hardeman, the State Treasurer, Still Investigating the Central City's Banks—A Prohibition Campaign.

GORDON IN AUGUSTA.

A Large Audience Hears His Lecture on the Confederacy.

BUSINESS MEN MAKE COMPLAINT

They Think That the Railroads Are Discriminating Against the Interests of Their City—Cohen's Latest.

Augusta, Ga., February 9.—(Special)—General John B. Gordon delivered his famous lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" at the theater tonight for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was the largest audience and lecturer ever faced in Augusta. Every seat was occupied and there was standing room only. The confederate survivors attended in a body and they were deeply stirred by the eloquent words of the general as he graphically described the scenes upon the closing of the war. General Gordon was not at the theater this afternoon on his arrival from Atlanta, but he was present. Mr. Booth, however, was not discouraged, but delivered his address.

His views are very emphatic on this subject and his address is eloquent.

The chances are that tomorrow he will have a much larger audience.

In Atlanta it is possible that he will tour the state in the interest of his favorite ideas.

Burglars Abroad.

A band of burglars rifled the store of Mr. W. A. Pledger, on the corner of Lumpkin and Baker streets, here early this morning for the day. They took out quite a quantity of valuable merchandise besides breaking in the money drawer and extracting \$43. The thieves left no trace but delivered his address.

Mr. Booth, however, was not discouraged,

AN AUDIENCE OF ONE

Mr. Booth, an Athenian Orator, Holds Forth in the Agora.

SAYS HE WILL SPEAK THERE DAILY

He Seems to Be a Pessimist—Burglars Make a Profitable Visit to a Store. Suit Against a Railroad.

Athens, Ga., February 9.—(Special)—Mr. Asa J. Booth, of this city, is evidently opposed to the present system of government that allows corporations and trusts to exist. He has accordingly prepared an address on "Usury and Corporations" which he proposes to deliver every day to those who will listen.

As he is a very modest, quiet man, he did not make any fuss about his intention, nor was it well advertised, so that this morning when he mounted the platform on the corner of Broad and Jackson streets there was only one auditor present.

Mr. Booth, however, was not disengaged,

but delivered his address.

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CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine
street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue;

Fifth Avenue hotel news stand;
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams
street; Great Northern hotel; Auditorium annex; McDonald & Co., 55
Washington street.

TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., February 10, 1894.

Is He in "the Ring?"

One of the fondest hallucinations of the Hon. W. Y. Atkinson is that there is an institution, enterprise, organization, manifestation, or something, known as "the Atlanta ring," and this is the issue on which Mr. Atkinson has based his race for the governorship.

Mr. Atkinson says that "the Atlanta ring" has already elected two United States senators, and now wants to elect a governor, and he rises to protest.

Let us see about this.

In the first place, one of Georgia's two senators does not now live, nor has he ever lived in Atlanta, except when he resided here officially as governor. We refer to Senator Gordon, who was elected governor as a resident of DeKalb county, in which he now has residence, while his principal home in Georgia is in Taylor county.

But suppose it were true that both Senator Colquitt and Senator Gordon live in Atlanta. It will be remembered that Mr. Atkinson has been a member of the house of representatives for several years. He attacks "the Atlanta ring" for having elected Senators Colquitt and Gordon.

The official records of the last two senatorial elections show that Mr. Atkinson, as a representative of Coweta county, voted, first, for Senator Colquitt, and afterwards, for Senator Gordon.

If the election of Georgia's two senators is the work of "the Atlanta ring," an interesting question arises.

Is Mr. Atkinson a member of the ring?

Defeat the Coalition!

Last summer and fall the eastern coalition of democrats and republicans were loud in their denunciations of filibustering. Their organs and their agents made such loud and seemingly earnest protests that they succeeded in alarming a great many honest but nervous democrats who had no suspicion of the conspiracy that was on foot.

When the senate, in considering the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, concluded to go about that business with the deliberation that the serious nature of the legislation demanded, that body was at once made the target of the foulest abuse. Our readers cannot have forgotten the character of the criticism that was aimed at the senate because the democrats of that body hesitated to place legislation on the statute books that would practically wreck the business and property interests of the country. In other words, the senate was attacked because it hesitated to give its assent to a measure intended to revive the act of demonetization of 1873, and to deprive silver of its money function by making it redeemable in gold.

But now the shoe seems to be on the other foot. The coalition of eastern republicans and democrats, acting for the goldbugs and money sharks, carried their point in the senate. They made filibustering odious in the senate; but now, when there is an attempt in the house to give the people a faint shadow of relief by the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury, the coalition of eastern democrats and republicans, forgetting their attacks on the senate, have gone into the filibustering business with an energy that surpasses all the records made in the upper house.

The coalition was so powerful that the platform democrats found it impossible to go on with the business before the house. And it was not until Speaker Crisp had instructed the clerk to call his name, that a quorum could be obtained.

The speaker, however, voted for the consideration of the seigniorage bill, and for the moment the filibustering tactics of the eastern republicans and democrats were defeated.

But the democratic party ought to learn a serious lesson from this attitude of the eastern coalition—not a lesson of sectionalism, for we know full well that the eastern republicans and democrats who are representing goldbuggery do not represent the democratic voters of the east—but a lesson of harmony and unity among those who are genuine democrats.

The eastern coalition, representing foreign and American money sharks can be defeated in the house if the platform democrats—the democrats who repre-

sented the interests of the people—will stand together. It can be defeated in the senate if the platform democrats in that body will stand together.

There is no time to lose. If the democrats are to retain control of the next house the democrats in congress should get together on the platform and push through such legislation as will give the people a reasonable hope that the pledges of the people will be finally redeemed.

We say, therefore, that it is as necessary to defeat the eastern coalition as it is to defeat the republicans, for their purposes are the same.

• • •

WILL Editor Watterson Explain?

Editor Watterson seems to be perfectly happy in New York, but in Louisville, as we judge from his Courier-Journal, he is misery itself. He is disposed to mourn loudly over the shape the Hawaiian business has left in. He writes in his newspaper:

It is quite apparent that congress does not propose to exceed its powers in making the necessary recommendation for the restoration of the government which our agent overthrown, nothing is to be gained by continuing to agitate the matter. If we are not going to do the right thing, let us do nothing and leave Hawaii to its two thousand miles of ocean, to its lepers, its cannibals, its bandits, and all the terrible Christian cormorants and "cuckoos."

We have too many affairs of our own nearer at home demanding our attention to waste time in mousing over a matter about which, after all, we do not intend to do anything. Let Hawaii rest, and sink if she will, in the waste of the Pacific.

It will be seen that Mr. Watterson is not at all satisfied with the attitude of the democrats of the house on the Hawaiian affair. But what would he? Does he want the party to commit itself to a scheme precisely similar to that for which it censures Stevens? The copper-colored queen having been shoo'd off her throne, because Stevens waved the flag of our union in the neighborhood of the government house, does Editor Watterson want her to be shoo'd back with the same flag? This was the scheme of Gresham, the republican secretary of state, but it seems that the democratic house has no taste for that sort of business. It has not only endorsed Gresham's scheme, but has distinctly declared against it, and if the republican secretary of state is a sensitive man he has abundant reasons to declare that his feelings have been hurt.

Now, the question arises, is Mr. Watterson in favor of the Gresham scheme, or is he in favor of the democratic policy of non-interference? Two wrongs have never yet made a right. When Mr. Blount went to Hawaii he made a prompt disposal of the Stevens policy. He took down the flag from the government building, and gave the monarchists to understand that the track would be cleared for them so far as the United States government was concerned.

Mr. Willis made this even clearer. He had everything ready to use force if necessary in carrying out the scheme of Gresham, the republican secretary. But Mrs. Dominis wanted to make her own terms. She said she couldn't change the laws of the monarchy to suit Mr. Gresham, and, in her view, justice would not be satisfied until she could wash her hands in the gore of the traitors who had shoo'd her off the throne.

Being a Kentuckian and democrat, Mr. Willis at once drew back from the Gresham scheme, and his conservative delay prevented the commission of a worse blunder than that of Stevens.

Considering all the facts in the case, we cannot understand why Editor Watterson, who is a democrat, should be disgruntled at the action of the house. The resolutions of that body are democratic to the core. They enunciate the traditional democratic policy—hands off of the affairs of foreign governments.

We trust Editor Watterson will explain what he means. He surely can't endorse a policy which the democrats of the house have finally disposed of.

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A Prince of Peace."

At a recent banquet the Emperor William of Germany, praised the czar of Russia in the highest terms, and remarked: "He is a prince of peace, like myself."

These two princes of peace are now doing their level best to get their respective nations ready for human slaughter on an immense scale. They have organized millions of men and massed them in convenient localities where they can at a given signal move Europe in blood.

It may be that these two great rulers are the most amiable of men, but certain conditions force them to menace the lives and the property of millions of their fellow creatures. The German emperor's speech perhaps means very little. Frequently when the crowned heads of the world are getting everything in readiness for war, they are more pacific and friendly than usual in their exchange of courtesies.

William now calls himself a prince of peace, but only a few years ago he styled himself the war lord. It is not likely that his nature has undergone a complete revolution in the meantime. The fact that he is saying pleasant things about the czar at dinner does not mean that the two Caesars are not ready to make an effort to destroy each other at a moment's notice. When a German emperor and a Russian czar talk of peace, they mean the peace of the graveyard. It is not one of the factors of their politics.

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A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

There is a great hue and cry going up in different quarters in favor of what is called a "popular loan." According to this plan the government is to be made the custodian of the savings of the people.

The speaker, however, voted for the consideration of the seigniorage bill, and for the moment the filibustering tactics of the eastern republicans and democrats were defeated.

But the democratic party ought to learn a serious lesson from this attitude of the eastern coalition—not a lesson of sectionalism, for we know full well that the eastern republicans and democrats who are representing goldbuggery do not represent the democratic voters of the east—but a lesson of harmony and unity among those who are genuine democrats.

The eastern coalition, representing foreign and American money sharks can be defeated in the house if the platform democrats—the democrats who repre-

sent the interests of the people—will stand together. It can be defeated in the senate if the platform democrats in that body will stand together.

There is nothing in the democratic platform or in the democratic policy at any period of its history, that calls for more bonds, "popular" or unpopular, or for more debt. If the people had been desirous to put their savings in the custody of the government they would have made their intention known in some shape or other. They did not vote for more bonds, and they do not want more bonds. They want the expenses of the government paid by the revenues of the government, and if this cannot be done, it is a certain sign that bankruptcy is in store.

The credit of the government is a big thing, but, big as it is, it is not big enough to withstand the consequences of issuing bonds to pay expenses—for this would be merely adding to the expenses without adding to the sources of payment.

No more bonds! Carry out the democratic platform! Give the people relief!

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The Color Line in Ohio.

Ohio is one of the strongest republicans states in the union, but it was not until six years ago that she repealed her race laws discriminating against the negroes, and opened her public schools to whites and blacks alike.

Under the new system there has always been trouble in Felicity, where the population consists of nine whites to one negro. Black children applied for admission into the public schools, but were refused, and on one occasion a negro father who accompanied his children, was roughly handled by a crowd of white men. So hot was the race feud that the blacks were forced to accept separate schools. A year later the negroes made another effort to secure their rights under the law, but they were again repulsed. The complainers took their case into the courts, but the juries refused to convict the persons who had obstructed negro parents when they tried to enter the schoolhouses with their children.

The same trouble has now broken out in Chillicothe. The board of education in that town has constructed a "show-string district," in order to keep all the colored children in one building, no matter what distance they live from it. Naturally, this has made the negroes indignant, and they propose to appeal to the law to redress their grievances. This has provoked the whites, and has resulted in an organized movement against the blacks. The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says:

This movement has gone so far that there is at present a petition being circulated widely throughout the county, which is being signed by almost everybody, asking the legislature to repeal the present law respecting colored schools, and that separate schools be again declared illegal. Even the negroes themselves, little higher than that, and there is a good deal of talk going around now to the effect that all colored people in the city, and especially those in the "show string" district, are boycotted and refused employment of all kinds.

Anglo-Saxon human nature is very much the same everywhere, and the race problem is bound to receive the same treatment in the north that it receives in the south. The just settlement of the whole business is to give the whites and blacks separate but equal privileges and accommodations in all public places, schools, cars and all buildings and conveyances intended for the convenience of the people. This system works satisfactorily in Georgia and there is no reason why it should not suit other sections.

It does not work to the advantage of the negroes, and the separate system is just as fair to the one race as it is to the other. Justice is its very essence.

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The Pace That Kills.

The New York papers tell the story of the discovery of a poolroom in the metropolis run by a woman for the benefit of female customers.

Last Tuesday afternoon the room was raided, and many of the fashionable ladies of the city were found there. The World says of this episode:

Women's colleges, in sundry places, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, have broadened out wonderfully since the early days of Yester.

Not to speak of St. Louis and Tufts College, Mrs. Mary F. Dyer, with her extraordinary gift of \$1,000,000 made possible the establishment of Wellesley college.

In addition to this princely gift, Boston university, with its millions, so broadened its scope that it opened its doors to women, being enabled to do so by the general liberality of Mr. George Peabody.

Miss Mary Garrett founded a preparatory school, which is worth everything in preliminary education;

while John Hopkins has granted entrance to some of its courses. For Philadelphia, Dr. Brewster established in the suburbs of Bryn Mawr a standard college at an expense of \$100,000. In New Orleans exists the Sophie Newcomb college, in connection with Tulane university. St. Louis has opened the doors of the Washington university, and women members stand on the same footing with men, thanks to John D. Rockefeller, in the great University of Chicago.

Bremen, the famous German seaport, has addressed an official communication to Clarksville, Tenn. These two ends of the earth thus have come together because, as Bremen charges and Clarksville admits, the former's particular trade is tobacco.

It is shipped to the former, falls fair of the sample furnished to the Bremen tobacco importers. The importers announced that they would give no more orders for Clarksville tobacco until a satisfactory reply should be received to the circular issued by Mr. George Peabody.

Women's colleges are making rapid progress in Germany, and the number of students is increasing.

General Gresham has been a popular figure in the German press, and the German public has shown a decided interest in him.

He is a man of great ability, and has done much for the cause of education in Germany.

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THIRTY YEARS AWAY

A Confederate Soldier Who Was Thought to Have Been Killed,

AND OF WHOM NOTHING HAD BEEN HEARD

LETTERS TO HIS WIFE, WHO HAD BEEN DRAWING A PENSION AS A CONFEDERATE WIDOW—THERE WAS REJOICING.

Here is a Rip Van Winkle story which comes from the pension department.

Last year one of the confederate widows who drew \$20 from the state fund was Mrs. Permelia Hanson, of Carroll county. This is the warrant which had been issued in her name bears in blue pencil the words "husband has turned up."

After an absence of thirty years, during which time not one word was heard from him, Gilbert Hanson has returned to the bosom of his family.

A few days ago the son-in-law of Mrs. Hanson walked into the office of the ordinary of Carroll county and said, "Well, Joe, I reckon we'll lose the pension now that the old man's turned up."

And on Judge Brown's questioning him the dramatic story of Gilbert Hanson's disappearance and reappearance came out.

Left for Death at Petersburg.

Hanson lived in Macon county, Alabama, when the war broke out and was one of the first to volunteer as a private in Company F of the Thirteenth Alabama regiment. He was a good soldier and escaped injury until the battle of Petersburg when he received what was supposed to be his death wound.

The papers upon which Mrs. Hanson was granted a pension last year were very full and explicit. The affidavits of E. T. Bolan, R. E. Asher and J. M. Hancock, made before the probate judge of Macon county, showed that these men were members of the company in which Hanson enlisted in 1861, and they alleged that he died as they believed in the service in May, 1883.

They say that after the fight at Petersburg Hanson was sent to the hospital desperately wounded; that he was never heard of again and that they are under the impression that he died before getting to the hospital. Captain Strickland, of Company F, made affidavit that he was satisfied that Hanson died in the hospital. The widow, in her affidavit, says that he was among the missing at the battle of Petersburg; that she heard he was dead, and had never heard anything of him since.

Drafted to Pittsburgh.

The case was a strong one, and the pension was regularly issued.

The other day Hanson walked into the office of the ordinary and told of his return. As his "widow" would, by his return, lose the \$20 a year pension, he called to see if he could not get a pension under the law. It seems that the loss of the pension was the fact foremost in the minds of the members of the family and that on account of it, this modern Rip Van Winkle did not receive any too cordial a welcome. He said that he couldn't get a pension, though he bears the evidences of hard usage during his thirty years' absence.

"Where have you been during all these years?" Judge Brown asked him.

"Well," he said, "I was pretty badly wounded at Petersburg, and it took me a week while to get over it, and when I did I drafted to Pittsburgh, Pa., and I have been there ever since."

"Why didn't you come home?"

"I was too poor. I didn't have any money."

"Why didn't you write home?"

"I didn't know where the postoffice was and I didn't have anybody to write for me."

Hanson has been working as a day laborer in and around Pittsburgh for these last three years. Finally he saved enough money to get back to the south, and learning that his wife had moved from her old home in Alabama to that of her parents in Carroll county, he made his way there. He has been welcomed home, the only bright upon his return being the loss of the aforesaid pension.

TO AN INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Gip South Is To Be Given an Opportunity to Make a Man of Himself.

Gip South is to go to an industrial home. The governor yesterday signed an order pardoning him in order that he may be transferred to the Burnham farm, an institution in New York to which several very prominent citizens have arranged to have him sent.

South is the youth who was convicted of larceny from the person and was sentenced to the chipping for eighteen months. The sentence was pronounced at the October term of the city court, and the boy has served three months of his sentence.

The governor's action is based upon a recent report of the Board of Industrial Commissioners, who refer to the fact that the boy is only twelve years old and that under the proper treatment they believe he can be reformed. The letter is signed by W. A. Hemphill, John F. Barclay, A. C. Kontz, R. A. Hemphill, and S. M. Inman. These gentlemen, believing that there was a chance to make something of the boy, have arranged to have him sent to the Burnham Farm, which is an institution of very high character of its kind, and where they believe he will receive the training which will make him a good citizen.

The governor's order was addressed to Sheriff Barnes, who has the boy in charge, and Gip will be taken on to New York at once.

Three confederate veterans' widows who last year drew pensions are scratched off the list. Across the face of the warrants are several blue marks and the word "Married." That explains it all. They have taken upon themselves new husbands since the last pension warrants were issued. They are Mrs. Cynthia McPherson, of Carroll county; Mrs. Nancy Gillespie, of Banks, and Mrs. E. B. Gaddy, of Baldwin.

Judge Nisbet, who for several years was the secretary of the executive department under Governor Gordon, was a visitor at the capitol yesterday. Judge Nisbet's many friends were delighted to see that he is in excellent health. Judge and Mrs. Nisbet are the guests of friends in the city.

Commissioner Bradwell leaves today for Warrenton to attend a big educational rally.

The \$100,000 bond of the First National bank of Cartersville as a state depository has been approved by the governor.

The governor has offered a reward of \$50 for the arrest of William Nelson, who killed Laura Nelson in August, several days ago.

He has also offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the incendiaries who burned the barn of J. J. Rodgers, at Barnesville.

The governor yesterday appointed Hon. Reuben B. Mooley as a member of the board of directors of the Experiment station at Griffin.

At the Edgewood Next Week.

The Emma Warren Comedy Company will bring with it next week one of the best bands that has ever come to the south in years. Miss Warren, who will give daily concert parties in addition to furnishing special orchestra selection for the theater.

Mr. Albert Taylor, who is a southern boy, will appear with a special visit to the stage.

Mr. Lawrence Hanley, who was engaged in the presentation of "The Player," which

Manager Mathews, of the Edgewood Avenue theater, says that the company comes with strong endorsements and that the

week at the Edgewood will be an artistic one. Monday night "Queen of the Domestic Comedy-drama" will be given. "Queen" is full of striking situations and has just enough comedy mingled with pathos to make it a truly great attraction.

Popular prices of 10, 15, 20 cents will be charged. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AN ESTIMABLE WOMAN DEAD.
Mrs. Catherine Euphrasia Stephens Passes Away.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, the remains of Mrs. Catherine Euphrasia Stephens will be buried in the old cemetery of Carroll county. Mrs. Stephens was a daughter of the late Captain Philip Fitzgerald, of Clayton county, and a sister of Mrs. John Stephens, of that city. Here, in early girlhood, she met and was wooed by her brother-in-law's cousin, Mr. John Stephens, who are now left double orphans.

Two years ago Mrs. Stephens returned to Atlanta to live. She was greatly beloved by her friends whom she had made, and died shortly after the sacraments of the Roman Catholic church, of which she was a consistent member.

She will be buried this morning in the Fayetteville graveyard, where repose the remains of several generations of her family.

WEEK OF PRAYER

OF THE WOMAN'S PARSONAGE AND HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

The services for Friday afternoon took place at Trinity church led by Rev. P. H. Heard, of Morris Avenue, assisted by Rev. J. W. Roberts, of Park street.

The programme was unusually interesting and the attendance most gratifying to those who have the work in charge. A spirit of prayer pervaded the room and every face reflected its earnest intent. "City Evangelization" proved a fruitful theme, and many seed thoughts were sown.

The singing, led by Mr. Stiff and Mrs. Yeates, was highly appreciated. One of the most interesting features of these meetings is the talk by the ladies, drawn from their own experience.

The last of these weekly meetings will take place at the First church today, the leaders being Rev. J. H. Eakes, of Payne Memorial, assisted by Rev. W. W. Brinefield, of St. Paul's. Miss Emily Allen, the president, will probably be there. Sunday, at each church, one special service will be held in the interest of this work. A cordial invitation is extended to every one.

CHINESE AND AMERICANS.

THE OFFENSE WAS THE SAME AND ALL OF THEM WERE FINED.

The six Chinamen, Lee Ging, Chung Po, Mol Tong Di, Chung Yee, Lee Tong and Gong Col, who were convicted on the charge of gaming, were fined yesterday morning by Judge Westmoreland. The amount of each fine was \$75 a piece, which includes the court costs.

There were a number of other parties arraigned for gambling and the following parties were convicted and fined:

Sergeant Silvey, \$50 and costs; Morris Hale, \$25 and costs; John Bondurant, \$25 and costs; Dave Strauss, \$25 and costs; in two cases; Frank Van Houten, \$150 and costs.

Steve Moore, who was put on trial, was found not guilty and discharged.

ROUGH ON RUFF.

HIS SUIT FOR DAMAGES DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE RAILROAD.

On the night of December 17, 1892, Calvin Run was run over by the paytrain of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Howell's station, on the line of the railroad.

He was badly injured and mangy, and brought suit in the United States court for \$10,000 damages.

The case was referred to Special Master E. H. Hill, and after full hearing on both sides, was decided in favor of the railroad company. Messrs. Smith & Pendleton represented the plaintiff, and the defendant company was represented by Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell.

CAUGHT AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

In Clerk Tuller's office yesterday Mr. Charles A. Autl filed a bill against the Swift Powder and Cartridge Company, of Tallapoosa. Judge Newman heard the bill and appointed Mr. Howell C. Erwin as receiver, who duly gave bond and took charge of the company.

Mr. W. D. Ellis, as special master, filed his report in several cases yesterday. In the cases of Stonewall Gaunt and Frank Lester, who sued respectively for \$10,000 and \$5,000 damages against the Richmond and Danville railroad, the special master found in each instance for the road.

In a supplementary report in the case of W. E. Pritchard against the same road for \$10,000 damages, he recommended that \$2,000 be paid the petitioner.

John W. Brooks, a moonshiner from Walton county, came up for preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Broyles and was bound over on a \$300 bond. Brooks ran a blockade distillery in his smokehouse, which was seized and destroyed by the deputy marshals.

J. T. Jacobs, of Carroll county, was also bound over for \$300 upon the same charge.

Facts About Lent.

From Mr. W. E. Pritchard against the Merchants' bank, it was stated that the amount sued for by Brooks & Co. was only \$1,000. The amount is in reality \$5,000.

BY NEXT FRIEND—Howard Giles et al. sue by next best friend for the death of their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Giles, a widow, who was walking along the sidewalk near the Equitable when she slipped by reason of some work that was in progress. The suit is against the city and is for \$10,000. Smith & Pendleton are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

IN ENGLAND A figure made up of straw and old clothes was drawn through the streets with noisy joy; and then the "Jack-a-Lent," perhaps an effigy of Judas Iscariot, was either burned, shot at or thrown down a chimney.

The day is now wholly a day of humiliation and prayer. Even James Howell, a child of this world, wrote 20 years ago that the Lenten season should be spent in their approach, in my opinion, fasting would do much to the soul and body.

Fasting helps to destroy the soul, provided it be accompanied with other acts of devotion; to fast for one day only, from about nine in the morning to four in the afternoon, is not much fast.

BUT HERE Sir Richard Burton is at variance with Howell. He once performed the duties of the "blessed month" of the Muses, the Ramazan, and for the space of sixteen consecutive hours and a quarter, he neither ate, drank, smoked, snuffed, nor even swallowed his saliva designedly.

He fasted and lay on the ground throughout the duration of the month, and it is well known to all who suffered severely from such total abstinence, I found but one patient who would eat even to save his life." And what does Richard Burton say of the effect of this self-denial? "In the Month of Ramazan, the Anglo-Saxon," "the Italian," and the Greek, the chief effect of the "blessed month" upon true believers is to darken their tempers into positive gloom." Thus do observers of mankind disagree in conclusions.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

FOR \$5,000.—In the mention of the suit of Brooks against the Merchants' bank, it was stated that the amount sued for by Brooks & Co. was only \$1,000. The amount is in reality \$5,000.

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STILL PROGRESSING.—The suit of Elliott against the city for damages is still in hearing before Judge Van Epps. Witnesses are being examined.

WILL ADJOURN.—Judge Westmoreland

will very probably adjourn his court today until the 15th of this month.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB.—With the exception of the day of the week, the secretions of the day, touching pugilistic affairs in the resolution that prize fighting should be abolished by statute. This debate will occur at the Church of Our Father, No. 14 Church street, tonight, Saturday, February 10th, at 8 o'clock, and cordially invitation is hereby extended to all.

It is assumed that a warm and heated discussion of this query will be engaged in as the leaders of each side of this interesting question are two of Atlanta's brightest lawyers, each ably assisted by other young men equally able.

The following order of the participants has been arranged, and will be observed: Leader of the affirmative, Mr. T. R. R. Cobb, assisted by Mr. Joe Johnson and Mr. J. A. Arnold; leader of the negative, Mr. Eugene

Arnold; leader of the Stanhope, Mr. Eugene

GRIFFIN'S GAY BEAU

W. Oakley Wood, Who Swindled the People of Griffin,

TURNS UP ALIVE AT FORT WORTH, TEX.

Chief Connolly Notified, but It is Not Likely That the Smooth Swindler Will Be Brought Back.

W. Oakley Wood, aesthete, professional gambler, ultra-social society man, pretentious banker, man of letters and a smooth swindler of the Lord Balfour type, who maimed the people of Griffin, Ga., out of several thousand dollars three years and a half ago, has been found at Fort Worth, Tex.

Chief Connolly received information of Wood's presence in that city, and at once communicated with the authorities of Griffin. Although Wood bled the people of the little Georgia city in a most merciless way there is some doubt as to whether he will be brought back for prosecution.

A large reward has been outstanding for Wood's arrest, and this was the incentive that induced the officers of the law to hunt the fugitive swindler. Whether this reward has been withdrawn could not be learned yesterday by Chief Connolly. All of the parties involved in the affair and who pledged themselves to pay the reward could not be communicated with. Judge Stillwell, of Griffin, is the largest loser in the fugitive rascal, stated to Chief Connolly that he was in doubt about the existence of the offer of reward.

It seems that Wood was free from prosecution, as without the reward he will not be arrested, and the heaviest loser by his release is the city of Griffin, which has expended in prosecuting the case to the extent that they will pay the expenses of his return to Georgia.

Wood was highly appreciated. One of the most interesting features of these meetings is the talk by the ladies, drawn from their own experience.

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CHICAGO MARKETS

Furnished the Excitement Yesterday and
Wheat Again Breaks the Record,

WITH PROVISIONS DECIDELY LOWER

Cotton Declines 9 to 10 Points—Not Much
Change in Stocks—Silver Also Breaks
the Low Record.

NEW YORK. February 9.—It was a dull and uninteresting day in stock circles. The total sales were only 150,000 shares, of which \$1,300 were American Sugar. Again the changes for the day were confined within a range of 1% to 2% per cent generally in the direction of improvement. In the early trade the market, while dull, was strong and especially for American Sugar, Western Union, General Electric, St. Paul and Burlington and Quincy. The advance in Sugar was due to the reiteration of reports from Washington that the senate finance committee had recommended a small duty on refined sugar. The buying, in street parlance, was considered particularly good. Shows in Western Union displayed some enthusiasm soon after the opening, but the stock advanced 1% to 2%. To check the improvement, however, at \$14,000 per ton were put out, but this had no influence until late in the day, when a general reaction ensued owing to the sharp decline in wheat, both here and in Chicago.

At this time, Sugar fell 1%, Whisky 1%, Western Union 3%, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, General Electric and Reading 1% per cent each, and the other active stocks 1% to 2% per cent. The decline brought in fresh buying orders, and as a result the market left off steady. Distillers and Sugar showed the greatest strength in the first dealing. London sold 2,000 thousand shares of St. Paul, but the offerings were quickly absorbed by local operators.

The railroad and miscellaneous bond market was higher.

Sales of listed stock \$6,000 shares; unlisted \$6,000.

Treasury balances \$94,347,000; currency, \$16,787,000.

Money has been easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1, and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper 4½% per cent. Bar silver \$3½. Mexican dollars 5½%.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 48½% for sixty days and 48¾% for demand. Post rates 48½%.

Commercial paper 48½% for sixty days and 48¾% for demand.

Government bonds higher.

Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the board was unchanged.

The following are closing bids:

Cotton Oil.....	274	Missouri Pac....	124
do, pref.....	64	Mobile & Ohio... 12	12
do, or Refinery.....	75½	Nash. Coal & St. L. 70	70
do, do.....	72	do, do.....	37
do, do, pref.....	62	N. J. Central..... 11½	11½
Ash. & Santa Fe..... 10½	12	N. Y. & N. E. 11½	11½
Baltimore & Ohio... 70	70	Norfolk & Western..... 21½	21½
Chi. & Rock Island..... 12½	12½	do, do.....	14
Chi. & R. & Q. 75½	75½	North. Pacific..... 10½	10½
Chi. & Rock Is. & W. 169	169	do, do.....	12½
do, do, pref.....	29½	Pittsburgh & West. 12½	12½
do, do, Reading..... 23½	23½	do, do.....	12½
East Tennessee..... 46	46	Rich. Terminal..... 12½	12½
Eric. & Erie..... 15½	15½	St. Paul..... 30	30
do, do, pref..... 34	34	St. Paul, do, certif. 30	30
do, do, do..... 34	34	T. C. I. 17½	17½
do, do, do..... 65	65	do, do.....	12½
Lake Erie & West..... 14½	14½	do, do.....	12½
Lake Shore & Mich. 127	127	Union Pac.... 17½	17½
Louis. & Nash. 10½	10½	Wash. St. L. & P. 6½	6½
Lowell & W. Chi. 46	46	West. Union..... 23½	23½
Manhattan Connect. 120	120	Wichita & Fort. 23½	23½
Memphis & Char. ... 10	10	Wheeling & L. Erie. 12½	12½
Mich. Central..... 97	97	do, do.....	12½
do, do, do..... 47½	47½	do, do.....	12½
Alabama, Clark A. 97	97	Tenn. new set'mt's. 99	99
do, do, do..... 99	99	Vicksburg..... 70	70
do, do, do..... 60	60	do, do.....	60
Louisiana stamp'd. 98	98	U. S. A. registered. 113½	113½
N. C. 46	46	do, do, do..... 96	96
Tennessee old's. 90	90	Tenn. new set'mt's. 101	101
do, do, do..... 96	96	*Ex-dividend. *Asked	

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's	Closes.	Yesterday's Close.
February	7.75	7.75	7.45	7.66	7.72-7.75
March	7.50	7.50	7.25	7.45	7.50-7.55
April	7.53	7.85	7.74	7.75-7.83	7.83-83
May	7.92	7.93	7.81	7.91	7.91-7.95
June	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.98	7.98-8.00
July	8.05	8.05	7.95	7.99	7.99-8.00
August	8.05	8.05	7.95	7.98	7.98-8.00
September	8.05	8.05	7.95	7.98	7.98-8.00

Closing steady, up 15,000 bales.

7-16: net receipts 357 bales; shipments 828; sales 918 stock 21,188.

CHARLESTON, February 9.—Cotton steady; middling 7-16; net receipts 339 bales; gross 338; sales 900 stock 1,700.

HOUSTON, February 9.—Cotton steady; middling 7-16; net receipts 2,211 bales; shipments 4,757; sales 4,757; stock 18,184.

MONTGOMERY, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts of 1,916 bales; gross 1,576 bales; shipments 5,072; sales 2,474; stock of 1894, 11,211; 1893, 15,250.

MACON, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts of the week 1,000 bales; shipments 2,426; sales 1,291; 6,200; stock 4,948.

COLUMBUS, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts of the week 140 bales; shipments 1,216; sales 82; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 577; sales 514; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

DALTON, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

ATLANTA, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

DOUGLASSVILLE, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

BALTIMORE, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

ATLANTA, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

MEMPHIS, February 9.—Cotton, net receipts for the week 1,000 bales; shipments 1,200; sales 1,000; to spinners 1,000 bales; shipments 242; sales 121.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAYS A STRANGE STORY.

Are Studying Plans for Building Up Southern Cities and Towns.

THEY MUST HAVE MORE BUSINESS

The Louisville and Nashville Calls a Meeting of All Its Agents to Study the Situation—Receiver Spencer Talks.

The Louisville and Nashville is taking the proper step in the matter of remedying the situation it now confronts the railroads of the south.

There was a meeting of the general freight agents, the district and division freight agents and the general agents of that system held the other day for the purpose of ascertaining the following points which will look to the securing of more traffic and building up the business of the line composing that system.

It is not known what was done by these men in convention assembled, but the step is certainly one in the right direction of getting the railroad man in the south.

The Louisville and Nashville, like every other railroad in the south, has experienced some very troublesome times within the past twelve months and the weekly reports of its earnings show that the business of the railroad has been steadily declining in past years and really nothing like what it ought to be now. It is the same with all the railroads in the southern states.

Financial depression last summer made it a trying season for the southern railroad world. All of the lines suffered a disastrous failure in business. The prospects for the new year are but little brighter, according to the observations of many of the railroad men.

The Louisville and Nashville intends to do something to make the best of the situation. It has called its agents together for a conference on the condition of affairs all along the line and to arrive at some plan that will increase the traffic of the roads composing the system, probably by doing something for the country through which those roads pass.

Those of the roads, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, it is known, is a great believer in immigration and he is planning to do all in his power as general manager and president of the road to encourage the material development of the town of Atlanta, the Nashville, Chattanooga branch and also along the Western and Atlantic.

He has issued pretty pamphlets setting forth the claims of the south as a land of splendid resources and intends to take a great step toward helping in the industrial growth of towns along his lines of rail-

ways.

The Southern Passenger Association is likewise doing much for the encouragement of immigration to points throughout the south. Commissioner Slaughter has issued an order giving the railroads a large amount of time to all immigrants or land speculators who may desire to come south to put their capital out in southern investments.

This rate is given over all the lines south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river, and indeed, all lines beyond the range of rail tickets out on the lines on this rate basis.

Following are the land points to which

this class of tickets will be good: Akron,

Ala., Albany, Ga., Anniston, Ala., Athens,

Tenn., Attalla, Ala., Bridgeport, Ala., Clev-

erville, Ga., Centerville, Tenn., Chil-

lico, Choccolico, Ala., Columbia, Tenn.,

Colombia, Ala., Dayton, Tenn., Dickson,

Tenn., Eastman, Ga., Flora, Tenn., Enter-

prise, Miss., Erin, Tenn., Eufaula, Ala.,

Eutaw, Ala., Evergreen, Ala., Florence,

Ala., Fort Payne, Ala., Gadsden, Ala.,

Greensboro, Ala., Hartselle, Ala., Hat-

burg, Ala., Jackson, Miss., Jacksonville,

Ala., Jellico, Tenn., Johnson City, Tenn.,

King's Mountain, Ky., Lancing, Tenn.,

Lenoir's, Tenn., McMinnville, Tenn., Mc-

Kenzie, Tenn., New England, Ga., Ocean

Spring, Miss., Oneonta, Ala., Phenix City,

Tenn., Rockwood, Tenn., Schlaterville, Ga.,

Shelby, Tenn., Somersett, Ky., Sparta, Tenn.,

Sunbright, Tenn., Tallapoosa, Ga., Tennes-

see City, Tenn., Tullahoma, Tenn., Waverly,

Tenn.

It can thus be seen that the railroads of the south are up and doing and that they intend to make the ensuing year one of thrift and progress, in spite of the cry of hard times that is already being sounded from shore to shore throughout the country.

A Railroad Rumor Denied.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, one of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville railroad who was in Atlanta the other day on his way to New Orleans, denies the rumor that has been going the rounds that it is the intention of the Richmond and Danville to purchase the Western Railway of Alabama.

Mr. Spencer says that the report is absurd just at this time for the reason that the Richmond and Danville is the hand of a receiver, yet at that time it had best be looking to getting out of receivers' hands before it goes to spreading out like this.

He says, however, that when the reorganization of the road has been accomplished there is no telling what might be done in the way of a new organization.

"There has been so much attention in our way," said Mr. Spencer, "that it has not been possible for the Richmond and Danville to make any real progress on a plan that has been so often discussed; but we believe that the day is not far distant now where we can safely look to the success of our proposed new road, and the proper state in which shape. The times have been so dull for the past two years and the capitalists have been so slow to take up new schemes that we have made no concerted effort to get the company reorganized."

"It is our purpose to get in road on a permanent basis of operation very soon.

The new line to Florida, the Florida Central and Peninsular, connecting with the Richmond and Danville at Columbus, is doing a great deal to improve the western business of the system. It is such a short and direct route and such a satisfactory one there has been a great increase of southern traffic already due to this connection."

Going to Rebuild It.

The Central railroad will receive bids for the repairing of the Savannah and Atlanta, and of its part the work to be paid in receiver's certificates.

This road is badly in need of repairs, it is said, the September storm having swept away a great portion of the track.

The work will be rebuilding in many locations rather than repairing.

Some Handsome Advertisements.

The Central railroad has lately had issued from the press some beautiful souvenir books serving the purpose of advertising the advantages of that route between the south and the north west.

At 10 a. m. Saturday, March 2, 1894, at 1 p. m. confederates' A 4 20 m. 1/2-16-16 powdered

policy holders: \$10,000,000. 25,000,000. 25,000,000.

THE YEAR 1893.

... \$11,189,30 735 salaries 3,767,39 52,855,30 100,000. 225,20 \$300,000. 5,837,00

with comptroller general in office of insurance

ly appeared before the deposes and says that he is foregoing the statement

M. N. LEACHMAN, May, 1894.

NG. N. P. and J. P.

THE YEAR 1892.

... \$114,822,17 4,253,00 4,253,00

... \$119,186,13 246,000.00 246,000.00

... \$303,108,31 4,253,00 4,253,00

... \$32,206,00 2,883,04-11,362 M. 100,00

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